THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

May 21, 1949

MEDIEVAL HANGOVER

AN EDITORIAL

China's Basic Problems

Gerald F. Winfield

Glass Houses

An Editorial

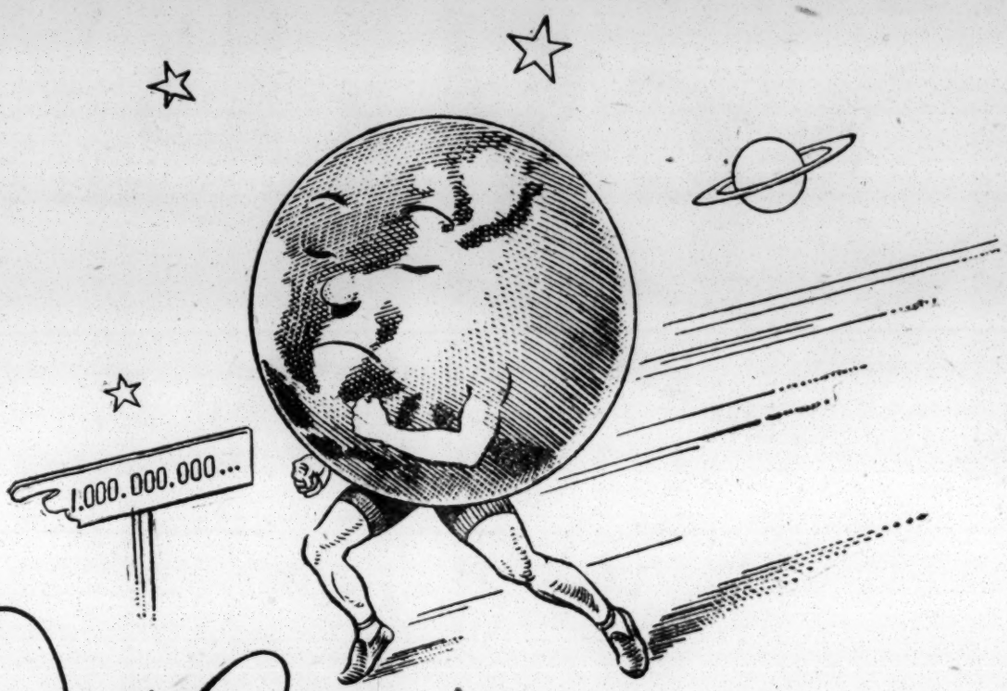
Philippine Pendergasts

Andrew Roth

RECOGNITION FOR SPAIN

AN EDITORIAL

VOLUME 113 GY2,000,000 NUMBER 12



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LETTERS From The People

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Another Stalingrad?

To The Editor:

According to official reports, Shanghai is to be defended to the bitter end and is even going to be made into another Stalingrad. In many instances a number of the people who gave cool assurances of a last ditch epic struggle here have seen fit, for strategic purposes, to head off in sundry directions from where they can reaffirm the intention of Shanghai to fight to the finish.

At about the same time "this will be another Stalingrad" was being bruited about by a "competent military observer" sturdy sandbag defenses were being slapped together in front of many civic and other important buildings in town.

To my confused thinking it seems a little out of place for a Red city such as Stalingrad to be brought up when we are in the midst of battling off the very Red scourge itself. If I recall correctly it was the Reds who, backed by tons of American equipment of course, won the battle of Stalingrad. I realize that references to this city being another Stalingrad are meant only in the sense of putting up a defense similar to the one which the Russians put up against the Nazis. However, in carrying this intention to its logical conclusion it appears to me that not until Shanghai is turned into a Red city can it be defended as "another Stalingrad". Besides, that battle was fought between two enemy nations while the war today still is one between Chinese. Frankly, dear editor, I am not at all certain as to how to take the promise that Shanghai will become another Stalingrad.

E. S. D.

Shanghai
May 14, 1949

British Comment

To The Editor:

The following editorial which appeared in the April 30 issue of the *New Statesman and Nation* (London) may be of interest to your readers as it reflects popular British opinion on the "Amethyst" affair:

"Only a political moron could imagine that the vast events in China could pass with no 'incidents' between East and West. *(Two lines deleted by censor—Editor.)* A century of Western intrusion and domination is at its end; *(Two lines deleted by censor—Editor.)* has long seemed only the corrupt instrument of Western imperialism and Eastern humiliation. For us in Britain, the loss of brave and innocent life on the Yangtze is a shocking tragedy. We deeply resent the killing of sailors peacefully at work on what by custom we regard as their lawful occasions. Are we really so silly, however, as to expect Chinese Communist armies in the rush of a victorious campaign to behave as English gentlemen are supposed to do? We have to face the facts, and one of them is that we are now no more in a position to send armed

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U.S.A. and other Foreign Countries	US$5.00	US$9.00

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STUDENT RATES

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Shanghai and China Outports (ordinary mail delivery)	GY 21,000,000

(All subscriptions must be authenticated by the individual student's school and must be sent directly to the offices of the China Weekly Review.)

Because of the constantly increasing price levels, the above subscription rates are subject to change without notice. Hereafter, subscription payments will be credited at the rate prevailing when payment actually reaches the offices of the China Weekly Review.

All mail rates are subject to change in accordance with postal changes.

Cable Address: "Reviewing" Shanghai Telephone: 14772

Published at 160 Chung Cheng Road (Eastern), Shanghai (O), China, by Millard Publishing Company, Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Delaware, U.S.A. Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China.

Contents of previous issues of The China Weekly Review may be found in the "International Index of Periodicals," copies of which are on file in most standard libraries.

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warships up the Yangtze without permission (*Three lines deleted by censor—Editor.*)

"Mr. Attlee's careful statement in the House on Tuesday showed that, while he was at one with all his countrymen in deploring this incident on the Yangtze, he appreciated the scale and significance of these unfolding events. Mr. Churchill, if he had not less informed followers behind him, would have been equally responsible and restrained. The Premier's statement made it clear that *Amethyst* and other warships were proceeding according to usual routine with no aggressive intentions. The suggestions made by the Communist radio that there was 'a joint naval attack by the Kuomintang and the British Imperialist Navy' and an 'attempt to halt the crossing of the People's Liberation Army' by the British Navy are, Mr. Attlee said, 'as fantastic as they are unfounded.' Even if the British were both foolish and wicked, they could not believe that a couple of sloops on the Yangtze would affect the advance (*Five words deleted by censor—Editor.*) army. To us that is obvious. To (*Two words deleted by censor—Editor.*) Chinese such charges of foreign intervention will not, unhappily, appear fantastic; (*Two lines deleted by censor—Editor.*) they look on the Yangtze as the main artery of British Imperialism in the past and the chief center of British investment. They recall that it was the route, through which British gunboats in 1926 played an important part (*Seven lines deleted by censor—Editor.*)

"During this period, Mr. Attlee said, the Commander on the spot had delayed sending up ordinary relief to Nanking and renewing supplies because of the anticipated termination of an armistice. When the armistice was extended, 'opportunity was taken of that extension to effect the relief.' And, in further support of the Commander on the spot, the Premier said that, had there been no incident, *Amethyst* would have reached Nanking before the expiry of the Communists' ultimatum to the Nationalists. This statement leaves room for the criticism that, since everyone expected the negotiations to break down and the Communists to attack across the Yangtze, it would have been wiser to send supplies by the railway—which was open to Nanking—or for that matter, by a couple of Dakotas. (The notion that aircraft could in some way have been used for fighting is absurd.) The alternative, as Mr. Clement Davies urged, was to obtain a guarantee from both belligerents before the ship was sent.

"Here is the root of the trouble. The British have been so used to doing whatever they like in China that they find it hard to accustom themselves to the necessity of going to anyone—(*Four words deleted by censor—Editor.*)—for permission to despatch warships where they choose. Again and again it has been suggested to the Government, notably by Lord Lindsay, (*Two lines deleted by censor—Editor.*)

"Mr. Attlee tells us that local approaches have recently been rejected by the Communists. (*Four lines deleted by censor—Editor.*)

"Fortunately, the Government adopted the wise policy last December of keeping our Ambassador and consular officials at their posts; and we have throughout maintained a fair and free rule in Hongkong, (*Two lines deleted by censor—Editor.*) There is nothing in Mr. Attlee's very careful and unprovocative statement to suggest any departure from this intelligent attitude. We may be to some degree encouraged to maintain it by the broadcast (made since the *Amethyst* incident) (*Seven lines deleted by censor—Editor.*)

"With the Communist armies almost at the gates of Shanghai, there must be *(Fourteen lines deleted by censor—Editor.)* China might become a vital military outpost in a war between America and the USSR. In the West no one, as far as we know, favors this particular brand *(Two words deleted by censor—Editor.)* except a group of American Senators, and an editorial writer in the *Economist*. The facts exclude the possibility of an effective intervention in Southern China. The danger is not that we or the Americans try to re-conquer China, but that *(Three lines deleted by censor—Editor.)* —which may not be good but which is the only one available—of continuing to exercise some influence in China and *(Two lines deleted by censor—Editor.)*

A BRITISH READER.

Shanghai
May 11, 1949

Taiwan Education

To The Editor:

Among the many problems now facing Formosa is the condition of the island's educational system. One major factor directly affecting the educational system here is the fact that a great many political refugees and rich people have come in one after another with their children who must be educated.

Every overcrowded school here has been instructed to adopt a Two-Part System. Under this system the school day is divided into two parts, each one with a curriculum of four sessions. Formosan students attend classes every morning and mainland students attend in the afternoon.

There is no denying that the educational functionaries here have suffered more than the staff members of a normally productive company. They receive low pay which provides them with barely enough to eat, to say nothing of supporting their families. This naturally makes for a lack of enthusiasm in teaching and therefore many of them look for other jobs or are obliged to do additional chores. The government here has said more than once that teachers will be given one and a half times what they now receive, but up to now no such adjustment has been made.

Ever since Chen Cheng took over as civil governor no attention has been paid to education. It is well known that he is dead set against those students who are highly appreciative of freedom. Therefore, it need hardly be said that when met by this fact he will use whatever force possible to eradicate it. The following should bear this out:

Recently, a police cordon was thrown around both Taiwan University and Taiwan Normal College and about 200 students were arrested simply because they had "insulted" the police for their unreasonable interference. Later on, the majority of the students were turned over to their parents for further "admonition," while a minority were sent to the Taipeh Judiciary for trial.

Great resentment was shown by those students remaining at the college who lost many more friends than did those at the university. Their widespread nervousness caused them to call a strike, and it was not long before all the students at the college had left.

Hardly had the governor heard of this than he ordered the college to be disbanded, discharged its principal, who was a Formosan, and appointed a new one who would be responsible for establishing a School Discipline Improvement Committee. Strangely enough, the stubbornness

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of the governor could not get the better of the students. Until now the college has remained empty. We are sure that unless those who were jailed are set free there will be no putting the school back in working order.

From where we sit, we can see with half an eye that Formosan education is tottering. We hope the government here can reorganize the Education Department. We hope the lives of our teachers can be improved. And last of all we hope that our governor will love education and the students who are the future masters of China.

AN OBSERVER

Taipeh, Taiwan
May 1, 1949

Red Doom

To The Editor:

As I write this letter the Government reports huge successess in its fighting with the Communists around Woosung, gateway to Shanghai's waterfront. Wave after wave of Red soldiers have been slain and the Nationalists officially state that Red casualties were 10 times as great as their own.

A few weeks ago our Generalissimo made his first official talk since voluntarily retiring from the presidency. Speaking in Shanghai, he claimed that the Communists had made their supreme error in crossing the Yangtze river and they were destined to meet with utter defeat in south China. It is apparent to all but the blind or the minions of Moscow that the Chinese communists, although they have made some territorial gains since launching their treacherous Yangtze drive, are realizing the impact of Chiang's words.

What matters if Soochow, Wusih, Hangchow or Hankow are evacuated by our national forces for strategic reasons. Our official Government reports tell us of the Red's "human sea tactics" and how thousands upon thousands are being slaughtered. At the rate the Communists are moving into Government deliberately - abandoned-for-strategic-purposes areas and at the rate these same Reds are being mowed down around Shanghai it is easy to see that the much anticipated Government offensive to drive the Communists back across the Yangtze, out of north China and exterminate them all in Manchuria is not far off.

L. E. M.

Shanghai
May 16, 1949

Ode To Deletion

To The Editor:

If China's division
today justifies the deletion
in your Weekly
to the authorities' decision
we can't but bow.

But what into derision
has brought China
is the very mission
(One line deleted by censor—Editor.)

For the demission
of feudalism and warlordism
and the demolition
of I-am-the-State-ism
only the consumptive society
as well as the depletion
of "aid" and propaganda, is to blame.

What, then, has it to do with the vision of foreign friends and loyal citizens?

And more than that, deletion,
instead of blinding the eyes,
will cultivate a deeper vision
(Seven lines deleted by censor—Editor.)

MAN IN THE STREET.

Shanghai
May 17, 1949

Border Province

To The Editor:

The economic situation here has become worse than ever. Not only has the price of rice and other commodities risen furiously, but the shortage of cash has caused a great deal of disorder. What is worse, there is a discount of 60 percent on bank orders, and no one is willing to accept them.

About the only people who have plenty of cash are the manager and clerks in the Central Bank. They also get paid on time so that they can buy up rice and other commodities. Once I saw the wife of the Central Bank manager and the families of the clerks bringing large amounts of cash to the rice market. On the other hand, the poor civil servants of the provincial government and other people usually receive their salaries one or two months late after the new cost-of-living index is announced. The result is that they not only suffer from the devaluation of the GY, but they have to accept bank orders which the businessmen refuse to handle.

Life is very lonely in this border province, and I am wondering if any of the *Review* readers in America, Hongkong, the Malay peninsula or the Philippines would like to correspond with me. I should like to acquaint myself with people from other lands.

H. S. LING.

Kangting, Sikang
April 19, 1949

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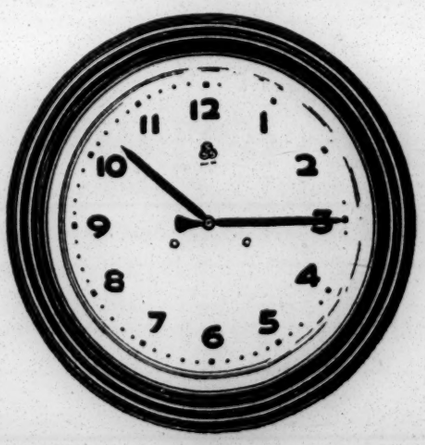

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Vol. 113 Shanghai, Saturday, May 21, 1949 No. 12

Recognition For Spain

FROM present indications, it appears that the battle for recognition of Dictator Franco's Fascist regime in Spain is being won in several countries by those forces favoring recognition. The campaign to reverse the United Nations' resolution boycotting Spain has been gaining strength, both in America and in Western Europe, all during the past year.

However, it was only toward the end of 1948 that the campaign moved into high gear when Winston Churchill told the House of Commons on December 10 that Spain should be admitted into the United Nations. Since then the proponents of recognition have been raising their voices with increasing frequency until today the papers are full of statements by prominent people on both sides of the Atlantic urging that Spain be taken into the United Nations and admitted to the Atlantic Pact.

In the March 19 issue of the *Review* we pointed out that the US was reported considering a loan to Franco in order to help his regime weather a crisis caused by a prolonged drought. At that time we said: "An American loan to Franco, it was pointed out by American Embassy sources in Madrid, would enable the Spanish dictator to tide over this critical period and avoid popular unrest which might unseat his regime. Justification for granting such a loan could be found in the current American program for fighting communism in Western Europe, it was said."

In its March 28 issue, the newsletter *In Fact* reported: In March (1948) the reactionaries and pro-fascists in the House of Representatives voted in favor of an amendment offered by Representative O'Konski of Wisconsin (who received US$17,000 in lecture fees as a prewar speaker at Nazi Bund meetings) to let Spain into the Marshall Plan. The vote was 149 to 52. But it became apparent that the pro-fascists in the Republican 80th Congress were unwilling to be on record in favor of this action when Representative Marcantonio demanded a division, so that each Congressman who voted for or against would be known. His demand for tellers was refused (Congressional Record, March 30, 1948, page 3804)."

Thus, the campaign, which had reached the US House of Representatives a year ago, is still being carried on. However, this time it appears to be meeting with greater success. The same issue of *In Fact* lists some then current American press opinion:

"Latest news on Spain: Press Lord Knight's *Chicago Daily News* says, 'Sure, we don't like Franco, but fear of war, like politics, makes strange bedfellows.' Editorial expects Hitler-loving Franco will be an ally in war against Russia.

"Truman 'in very blunt terms' overruled Acheson regarding renewing diplomatic relations with Franco, reported Drew Pearson (*ABC Network* on March 6); predicted Jim Farley would be ambassador. 'US considering a loan to Spain to prevent collapse of Franco regime', reported the *New York World-Telegram* on March 10. Truman prevents US military from giving Franco 'several hundred US Army planes at bargain rates' reported *US News* on March 11. 'Strong support to any move in the UN' to recognize Spain diplomatically was indicated as US policy by Assistant Secretary of State Rusk, reported the *New York Times* on March 13. Spain expected to be taken into the Marshall Plan nations, reported William Philip Sims, reactionary *Scripps-Howard* chain columnist on March 15."

Some sections of the American press seem to have been mobilized to propagandize in favor of recognizing Franco and in welcoming him into the anti-Russian camp. The above-quoted William Philip Sims, wrote in an even franker vein on April 26, according a *United Press* story from New York on April 26, which reported, "(Sims) anticipates that the United States and other Atlantic Pact signatories will resume normal relations with Spain within this year, independent of Soviet action, and thereby 'put an end to a paradoxical and one of the most hypocritical situations in present day international relations.. Russia regards Spain as one of three strategically most important countries in Western Europe. The other two are France and Italy....That's why Russia tried so desperately to take over Spain back in the thirties. The Spanish civil war did not result from General Franco's intervention against the republic which ran things after the downfall of King Alfonso. That republic already had been liquidated.....It is clear around the globe that Russia and her fifth columns are seeking to overthrow freedom loving countries. And Spain is a vital part of the West's defense.'"

Apparently the pressure exerted by such partisan commentators as Sims, plus the old bogey of creeping communism, which is causing the American Government to clasp the hand of any so and so who is willing to kill a communist, has had its effect.

On May 4, according to a *Reuter* report from Washington, Secretary Acheson said the United States had no "political" objections to a loan to Spain, provided certain economic requirements were met by the Spanish Government. *Reuter* further reported: "A loan to Spain by the Export-Import Bank could not be made until the Spanish Government took some steps so that they could pay interest or amortisation on such a loan. Asked whether, if the Spanish Government ful-

filled these economic requirements, the United States would make any political objections to such a loan, he replied, 'Certainly not.' "

Thus it seems that Acheson—at least on May 4—believed that there was no political reason why Franco should not get a loan. The next day the United States was charged in the United Nations Assembly by the Russian and Polish delegations with having entered into secret military agreements with Spain. This charge was hotly denied by US delegate Ray Atherton, who, according to an *AP* story on May 6, declared:

"Despite assertions to the contrary we have no military alliance with Spain. We have given no military assistance to Spain. No military or naval missions are maintained in Spain. The United States has no air bases anywhere on Spanish territory. We have made no overtures toward bringing Spain into the United Nations or into the European Recovery Program or the North Atlantic Treaty. Spanish participation in such cooperative projects is a matter of determination by all participants and not by the United States alone."

It should be noted that while Atherton denied that the US had even made any overtures toward Spain, he did not state that the US was opposed to the current move to welcome Spain back into the community of nations. He merely said that Spanish participation was a matter for all nations to decide. This would seem to indicate, especially in view of Acheson's earlier statement that there was no political reason why Spain should not have a loan, that the US personally has no objections to Generalissimo Franco's regime, although she is unwilling to initiate a move on Spain's behalf.

While Atherton specifically stated that the US had made no moves toward bringing Spain into the European Recovery Program, *Reuter* reported from Madrid, also on May 6, "Three prominent Americans arrived yesterday at Madrid by air from Rome, reportedly to study Spain's cotton needs. They are Mr. E. D. White of the US Department of Agriculture and Marshall Plan official of the textile section; Mr. Read Dunn, Jr., representing the National Cotton Council of America; and Caffey Robertson, import-export expert." If the US has no idea of bringing Spain into the ERP, or if, as Secretary Acheson said, believes that impoverished Spain is a poor loan risk, what are these men, one of whom is a US Government official, doing in Spain?

Meanwhile, in Britain the argument on Spain has waxed heavy, with the question being debated in the House of Commons, as well as by the British delegation to the United Nations meeting. *Reuter* reported on May 7 from Lake Success that Mr. Hector McNeil, British Minister of State, denied that Britain had suggested an alliance with Spain, saying, "The views of my government in relation to Spain are well known. We consider the Franco regime to be unrepresentative and undemocratic." Presumably this is why Britain abstained during the voting on Spain.

However, a dispatch from London by *Reuter* two days later, may shed a little more light upon Britain's attitude. "The British Foreign Under-Secretary, Mr. Christopher Mayhew, said in the House of Commons today that Britain abstained from voting at Saturday's United Nations meeting for the return of ambassadors to Spain because 'we did not want to risk any misunderstanding of (our) political attitude.... We have always said that we did not regard this as a matter in which we had strong feelings. On the one hand there are practical advantages of having an ambassador in Madrid, and on the other there is a danger of having your political attitude misinterpreted.' "

Despite all this disclaiming of any friendship for Spain, both Britain and America abstained from voting when the UN's Political Committee voted to recommend that the General Assembly permit member nations to return diplomatic chiefs to Spain. According to a *United Press* dispatch from Lake Success, also on May 7, "The committee adopted 25 to 16 with 16 abstentions a resolution introduced by Brazil with the support of Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru which would 'leave to member states full freedom of action as regards their diplomatic relations with Spain.' "

The vote of the 58-nation committee, however, fell short of the two-thirds majority necessary to gain General Assembly approval. However, press reports indicate that the Latin American nations, which were split in the voting, may attempt to reach accord among themselves so that the resolution may be brought up again with a better chance for passage. *AP* reported that the proposal's backers were jubilant, feeling certain that they will finally get a two-thirds majority in the General Assembly. (Latest dispatches report that the proposal was defeated in the General Assembly, but it is believed that the resolution will be revived at the next session.) If Brazil and her supporters eventually are successful, they will have succeeded in reversing the General Assembly report on Spain of December 19, 1946, which said in part, "In origin, nature, structure, and general conduct, the Franco regime is a fascist regime, patterned on and established largely as a result of aid received from Hitler's Nazi Germany and Mussolini's fascist Italy." It also said that Franco was "a guilty party with Hitler and Mussolini in a conspiracy to wage war against the Allies."

One wonders just who has changed in the past two and a half years. From where we sit, it doesn't look as if Franco is any different than he has always been.

However, it appears that many people feel much like the *Chicago Daily News*, which said that while it didn't like Franco, fear made strange bedfellows, although most of those advocating the extension of the hand of friendship to Dictator Franco are not so frank, preferring to excuse their actions with diatribes about the Red menace, etc. According to an *AP* report from Washington on May 10, several Congressmen have gone on record as favoring an alliance with Spain. "Senator Tom Connally, chairman of the powerful foreign relations committee and usually a backer of administration foreign policy, said the boycott (against Spain) was inconsistent and urged that an envoy be sent to Madrid. Several senators mentioned the

difficulties of trading with Spain in the absence of formal relations. They also pointed to Spain as a potential ally in the cold war with Russia.

"Senator Pat McCarran, Democrat from Nevada, touched off the debate, saying that 'all democratic, God fearing, liberty loving nations' want Spain included among the ranks of those opposing communism. 'Why should we give the cold shoulder to a great nation and a great government at a time when the (American) government is reaching out for everything that will keep us out of war?' Senator Owen Brewster, Republican, joined in the debate to say the United States makes itself 'perfectly ridiculous' in the eyes of the world by declining to give Spain full diplomatic recognition while doing so with Russia and her satellite countries."

The only dissenting voice—at least the only one quoted by the *AP*—was that of Senator A. Willie Robertson, of Vermont, who raised the question of freedom of religion in Spain, saying he had heard "Protestants are not recognized" there. "Baptists and Methodists are reported to have been (forced) underground," he said. However, he did get some small support from Secretary Acheson, who, it would seem, has about as many different views on Spain as he has press conferences. On May 11 *UP* reported from Washington: "Secretary of State Dean Acheson indicated today that the United States will not grant full diplomatic recognition to Spain until she, Spain, is accepted as a full partner by free nations of Europe. Acheson told a news conference that the United States would abstain from voting on a United Nations resolution to restore diplomatic relations with Spain because the issue is largely a Western European family affair. He charged that Franco Spain does not recognize the rights of habeas corpus, trial by jury, religious freedom, and political association. He added there can be no working relationship between free Europe and Spain while this situation exists."

While on May 11 Acheson apparently felt that Spain's political system was of such a nature that it precluded her entering into a working relationship with the free nations of Europe, as well as the US, on May 4 he saw no political objections to granting Spain a loan! One might be pardoned for suspecting that there is not a little controversy in high government circles about the Spanish question.

Although the American Secretary now—at least up till press time — takes a rather chilly view of Dictator Franco's regime, it can be seen from press dispatches that there is considerable pressure on the governments of both Britain and America by certain vested economic groups, the militarists, and those bitten by the anti-Red bug. It is our guess that Secretary Acheson may shortly have another press conference and another change of mind about Franco.

Medieval Hangover

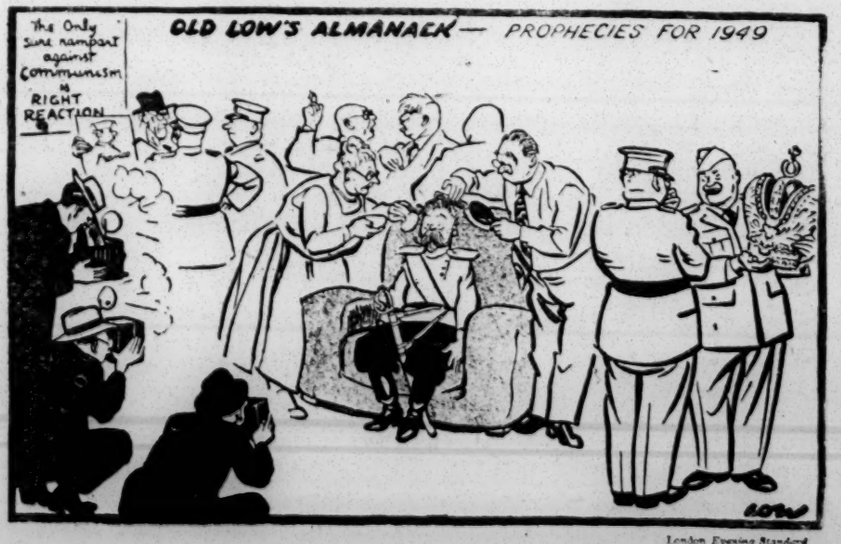
THE recent story about a hospital which refused to perform an operation upon a pregnant woman, who later died, because her husband could not raise sufficient money to pay for the operation in advance, emphasizes the need for a complete overhauling of China's laws and customs regulating the medical profession.

The present attitude of both the authorities and the people toward modern medicine is a hangover from medieval times in that the law affords protection to neither doctor nor patient. Doctors apparently may be charged with negligence at the whim of the authorities, while patients die almost as if they were flies because doctors and hospitals are afraid to accept the responsibility of patients' lives under many conditions.

Of course, the main problem is the lack of trained doctors, nurses, and other technicians, plus a shortage of hospitals, medicine, and equipment. It is also quite clear that with the country's economy in its present condition, adequate medical care is a luxury enjoyed only by the wealthy. However, it is presumed that eventually this economic problem will be solved. Even then, though, there will remain the task of changing society's present ideas about doctor-patient relationship.

The aforementioned story, which appeared in the local press, told how one Wong Yung-ching, a rickshaw puller, was told by the authorities of a local hospital that they would not operate upon his wife, who had a miscarriage, until he raised enough money to pay for the operation. The story then detailed the frantic attempts of the rickshaw man to scrape together the required sum. He managed to get part of the money, but before he could raise the entire sum his wife died. The upshot of this sad story is that the acting-superintendent and the chief mid-wife of the hospital have been charged in the district court with negligence causing death.

The immediate reaction of most readers, we


OLD LOW'S ALMANACK — PROPHECIES FOR 1949
The Only sure rampart against Communism is RIGHT REACTION
LOW
London Evening Standard

The Anglo-US league of Political Hasbeens, flushed with their success in China and Greece, dig the last of the Romanoffs out of Hollywood to be groomed as the rightful Russian Government-in-exile.

imagine, would be the same as ours: The hospital authorities have got it coming to them for so heartless an attitude. However, this is not an isolated case. Similar ones take place frequently and in order to understand this attitude on the part of local hospitals it is necessary to understand the entire patient-doctor relationship system in China and how it is governed both by law and by custom. Perhaps the field of medicine demonstrates as well as any other single one the hold which feudalism still retains upon this country.

In the absence of socialized medicine or state subsidies for hospitals, these institutions find it extremely difficult to keep going. If they accept too many free cases, they will quickly become bankrupt. Further, the hospitals frequently find that once they accept responsibility for a patient, they are required to effect a cure or face the ire of enraged relatives who, suspicious of imported ideas of medicine, are prone to blame the hospital for deaths of patients. In order to keep functioning, many hospitals make a practice of charging a special fee before they will even make an examination of a prospective patient. After the examination they name their price for treatment, refusing to admit the patient until the bill is paid. In addition, they sometimes require the responsible relatives of the patient to sign a statement, absolving the institution of all blame in the event the patient unexpectedly dies.

While these precautions may seem strange and rather heartless because the commodity being dealt with is human life, China's laws and customs which fix responsibility according to feudal ideas, place hospitals and doctors in a most unenviable position. The courts, in many instances, have apparently recognized this disadvantageous position of doctors in that many institutions which have been sued for damages by a deceased patient's relatives have been exonerated. Further, the authorities do not always take action against hospitals or doctors who refuse treatment without advance payment. However, upon occasion the courts have reversed themselves. Thus, it is clear that there is a contradiction between the old and new ideas which is not yet settled.

The disadvantages to the patient of this system are obvious. Equally obvious is the fact that China cannot continue to allow people to go untended merely because they lack funds to pay for treatment. The answer, of course, is in state operated or supported institutions which will care for the urgent needs of the poor. At least this would be a step in the right direction pending the time when the general level of the country can be raised so that all problems resulting from poverty can be solved.

In the November 1, 1947, issue of the *Review* we published an article written by a local doctor who cited several instances in which doctors either were penalized unfairly or were skating upon thin ice because they did their duty as doctors, regardless of what the law said. In one case a woman, who insisted upon leaving the hospital against the doctor's orders, collapsed and subsequently died. The patient's husband demanded a large sum of money from the doctor and when this was not paid, complained to the police that the doctor had operated upon the woman and killed her. The doctor and several other hospital attendants were arrested and spent from one to two days in jail. Litigation in the courts lasted six months. With the unenlightened public taking such an attitude and with the police authorities allowing themselves to be drawn into a case without prior investigation, it is only natural to expect doctors to be wary of patients, especially charity ones.

In another case a patient, suffering from a ruptured appendix, which is frequently fatal, failed to rally following a last-minute operation and died. The patient's relatives brought a complaint against the doctor and he was convicted of killing the patient and sentenced to 18 months imprisonment. Apparently the court was as ignorant of the medical profession as the complainants. No amount of testimony by learned medical men to the effect that the patient would have surely died if the operation had not been performed and that the doctor was not automatically responsible because the patient did die following the operation was able to sway the judge and the doctor went to jail.

In two other cases, women were brought to a hospital in conditions requiring immediate surgery if their lives were to be saved. However, in both cases the women's husbands could not be located in order to give legal consent to the operation. After wrestling with his conscience, the doctor operated upon both and saved their lives. However, had the operations failed to save these patients, the doctor might have gone to jail because it is illegal in China to operate upon a woman without the consent of her husband or other responsible male member of the family. On the other hand, if the doctor, fearing the consequences of performing an unauthorized operation, had failed to act and the women died, he could have been charged with criminal negligence under Chinese law.

Is it any wonder that doctors and hospitals are so insistent upon the signing of releases, payment of fees, etc. before admitting patients?

Such a system, however, lends itself to racketeering. Shanghai has hospitals which are nothing but business firms. Huge fees are charged and patients are carefully screened before admittance. The present arrangement is bad for all concerned. Patients fail to get treatment, while doctors and nurses are under a constant threat of legal action from relatives of patients.

Obviously, the prevailing concept of medical treatment is a hangover from the middle ages. The people must be educated and the laws of personal responsibility must be changed, while hospitals must receive more financial support from the state.

Glass Houses

THE Dutch Government has charged that the Indonesian Republican Government had actively participated in a huge opium smuggling organization. Thus, the Dutch are proclaiming to the world further "evidence" of the general unfitness of the Indonesian leaders. Obviously,

one is supposed to exclaim, people who engage in such a practice must be a bad lot.

The Dutch accusation, according to a *Reuter* dispatch from The Hague on May 11, was contained in a memorandum dealing with the internal Indonesian situation.

The Indonesian leaders, the Dutch charged, began to distribute opium to army leaders when the Republic's funds ran low. The drug was smuggled into Dutch-controlled areas of the Netherlands East Indies, as well as shipped abroad to Singapore and other foreign places.

Reading further in the *Reuter* story, one particular paragraph stands out and—if true—perhaps explains to some extent the reason why the Dutch appear so exercised. It says: "The memorandum said that after the Japanese capitulation, the Republican Government won possession of 22 tons of opium in Batavia belonging to the Netherlands Indies Government, and took it to Jogjakarta."

Now it develops that the opium belonged to the Dutch—all 22 tons of it. Since the Dutch are deploring the "fact" that the Indonesian Government is trafficking in opium, the Dutch must be against it. But if the Dutch are opposed to the sale and use of opium, what were they doing with 22 tons of it stockpiled in Batavia? Could it have been produced by the official Dutch opium factories in Indonesia? Could it have been that the Dutch are really more perturbed about the loss of revenue they expected to receive by the sale of this opium to the Indonesian people through the official Dutch opium monopoly than they are by the Indonesian Government's participation in the business?

If, for purposes of arriving at an approximate value of this opium, we take the conservative figure of US$5 per ounce as being a reasonable price, the 22 tons would be worth roughly US$3,500,000. If the Indonesians had not "taken" this opium from the Dutch, the latter, we imagine, could have made exceedingly good use of it, peddling it to the native opium addicts and using the funds thus secured to help pay for rubber, petroleum and other raw materials shipped from the islands to the home country. The excellence of such a system will easily be appreciated by our readers who may recall that more than one war was fought in this country because a foreign power had hit upon the idea of opium as a means of turning an adverse trade balance into a favorable one.

How To Create A Headache

The inquisitiveness of an American Customs employee has resulted in some public embarrassment to one of the many members of the Soong family currently taking the air in America. This individual sent a parcel labeled "aspirin" to Madame T. V. Soong, who is currently taking the air in Hongkong. The label, it turned out, was something of a misnomer since the package contained precious stones and other jewelry when opened for inspection in San Francisco.

We wonder what could have aroused the suspicions of this customs official. Surely, in view of the many headaches the Soong family must be having right now, nothing could have been more natural than for one Soong to send aspirin to another. Perhaps the "aspirin" came from Tiffany's or was insured for some thousands of dollars. In any case, if the Soongs didn't need aspirin before, they probably need it now.

25 Years Ago in *The China Weekly Review*

An Emperor And A Donkey

May 17, 1949

The following extract is taken from an article by Charles Denby, "The Crisis of the Chinese Government."

"There is no more striking phenomenon to those intimately familiar with Chinese life than the indifference of the great mass of country folk, small town and village people, to what happens in Government circles at Peking. I had an experience of this on a shooting trip in the lake country west of Shanghai in 1908. It has always been my habit when in the country to engage in conversation with the Chinese I meet in the fields or on the highways. On this occasion I fell in with a well-dressed villager, evidently a merchant, walking on a bypath in the rice field. The Emperor Kuang Hsu had just died at Peking, and there was some rumor reflecting on the Empress Dowager in this connection. I asked this Chinese wayfarer if he had heard of it. "Oh, yes!" he said, "I heard of it that day I went to the city to sell the donkeys." Well, what will we do now without an Emperor?" I queried. "We shall soon have another one," he said, "but it will have no effect on the price of donkeys." And so the two events, from his point of view and that of myriads of his countrymen, were properly co-ordinated."

* * *

News From Chengtu

John R. Muir, Chengtu correspondent for the *Review* writes: "There is no lack of interest to those of us who are permitted to witness the progress of events in this staid old city. The pace is so swift that even radical foreigners are wondering what Yang Sen is going to do next. We advise him to go slowly and he comes back with, 'Go slowly! That's what has been the trouble with China for a dozen centuries.' You all say, go slowly! but if we do we will never get anything done.'"

10 Years Ago In *The China Weekly Review*

Shanghai–Wusih Guerrillas

May 20, 1939

The Chinese paper, *Wen Hui Pao*, reported that Chinese guerrillas, operating along the Shanghai-Wusih highway, on May 4, had seized and burned a truck load of cigarettes which were being shipped by the Ta Tze (Great Fortune) Transportation Company, a Japanese concern. The truck-driver and a Japanese guard were taken away. A Chinese truck, seized at the same time, was permitted to proceed when it was found the cargo consisted of Chinese merchandise. The guerrillas warned the driver of the Chinese truck that no trucks carrying Japanese goods would be permitted to use the highway.

* * *

Book Purge In Spain

A grim reminder of the type of regime established throughout Spain by the victory of General Franco was contained in a *Transocean* dispatch from Madrid on May 13 which reported the commencement of a drastic "purge" of books throughout that country by order of the Minister of Interior. No book published since July 18, 1936, which was the date of the outbreak of the civil war, may henceforth be sold or otherwise circulated without special authorization, the dispatch stated.

Another step taken by Franco's authoritarian regime has been the issuance of a decree invalidating all marriages contracted in the former Loyalist territory without benefit of clergy. A time limit has been set within which all couples thus wedded must go through a church ceremony or have their marriages declared null and void.

PHILIPPINE PUPPETS AND PENDERGASTS

Andrew Roth

Manila.

THESE last weeks it has been rather easy to learn things about the flamboyant ruling group of politicians who give the Filipino government its distinctive flavor. As a result of a battle for power within the dominant Liberal Party in preparation for the November elections, President Elpidio Quirino and former party boss and Senate leader Jose Avelino have been hurling at each other heavily documented charges of corruption. Documents demonstrate the President has padded his expense accounts by charging the government for all manner of entertainment and gifts for his family and supporters as well as fantastic purchases for his official residence. The extravagance which has caught the public eye has been his purchase of a luxurious US$2,500 bed for his use in Malacanan palace.

His opponent, Jose Avelino—whose acknowledged motto is "In politics everything goes"—is shown to have amassed a fortune—on which he did not pay income tax—by having a dummy corporation buy war surplus from the government at preferential prices and sell it on the open market. "This is just a fight over a division of the spoils," commented one experienced newsman, "and when it comes to spoils, Filipino politicians are 10 times as grasping as the American Tammany or Pendergast machines ever were!"

Most Willing Puppets

If they were competing for the title of the "most corrupt politicians in Asia", Messrs. Quirino and Avelino would have considerable competition in China, Japan and Siam. However, they have fewer competitors for the title of "most willing puppets." When, in March, Republican leader Harold Stassen proposed a Pacific Alliance as a "MacArthur Plan" to parallel Europe's "Marshall Plan", President Quirino immediately climbed on the bandwagon. Apparently the name MacArthur was enough.

The willingness of the Philippines' current leaders to be America's economic dependents was clear from the replies of President Quirino and Jose Avelino to my queries as to whether they were satisfied with the workings of the Philippines Trade Act (the so-called "Bell Act") which was enacted by the US Congress in 1946 and forced upon the Philippines as a condition for receiving large-scale rehabilitation aid. Under this act the peso is tied to the dollar and can only be changed with the permission of the US President. American goods are permitted to enter the Philippines duty free and the Philippines are compelled to charge on non-American goods as high import tariffs as the US does. It also provides for "parity", i.e. until 1974 Americans have equal rights with Filipinos in the development of the country's resources. This required an amendment to the constitution, which had provided that 60 percent of any enterprise must be owned by Filipinos. So anxious were the present Filipino leaders to become an American colony that they refused to seat seven leftist legislators — who were sure to vote against this amendment—in order to jam it through. In exchange for these concessions Philippines products (with maximum quotas on some of them) are given free entrance to the US for eight years, after which duties are to increase five percent each year.

Economic Dependence

In an interview, President Quirino — who bears the seal of approval of General MacArthur—expressed himself as being perfectly happy about this economic dependence on the US. If anything, he wants to be even more dependent. His opponent, Jose Avelino, was even more emphatic, saying that present trade relations should be extended when they expire. He has hopes that the Philippines will become an important advance distribution point for US products in the Far East and added: "I think that American military bases will be needed in the Philippines all the time." He has no objection to the US having extraterritorial rights within these bases.

Both Quirino and Avelino express themselves as happy about Americans having equal rights to exploit the Philippines' resources, claiming that this attracts large investments of American capital to develop the country. Actually, there has been very little American investment because there is little inducement for an American manufacturer to build a plant here when he can ship his products in duty-free. Both Quirino and Avelino expressed ignorance of the fact that US capital had only begun seriously to build plants in Canada after it became necessary to surmount Empire tariff walls.

The explanation for this peculiar economic mentality on the part of the dominant Filipino economic interests and their political spokesmen is historical. The dominant class which emerged during the 300 years of Spanish rule was the Spanish or part-Spanish owners of large estates. During the last half-century they became wedded economically to the US as producers of export crops for the American market. Thus, in 1938 the four principal export crops —sugar, coconuts, abaca (Manila hemp) and tobacco — accounted for more than 40 percent of the total cultivated area. Although an agricultural country, Filipino economic overlords have concentrated so much on export crops that the islands don't grow enough food to feed themselves.

During the last half century American and Filipino economic interests have interlaced in other ways. By 1941 the US had over US$200,000,000 of private investments in the Philippines and one-fourth of the US investments in the Far East. Wealthy Filipinos who went into business frequently became the junior partners or agents (compradores) of big American firms. Prewar the Philippines sold five-sixths of its exports in the US and bought upwards of three-fourths of its imports there.

These economic ties were not enough to stop the movement toward independence formalized in the Tydings-McDuffie Act of 1934. This called for independence by 1946. It resulted in part from the agitation of the Nationalista Party, partly from the anti-colonial bent of the Roosevelt administration. But it was influenced in no small measure by the fact that the US investment in the Philippines was small (one percent of all overseas investments) while important US interests, particularly sugar-beet and sugar-cane growers, wanted to have competing Philippines products outside the American tariff barrier.

Date With Wolf

These sugar interests, vigilant at the pit of the depression, were relaxed in the flush postwar and in 1946 US economic interests in the Philippines were able to jam through the Philippine Trade Act which once again made the Philippines an economic dependency of the US.

"This country is absolutely defenseless against an American depression," a worried economist stated. Fully 70 percent of its exports go to the US and any slump would slash them. Furthermore, American war damage payments, which cover the Philippines' 48 percent import deficit, will taper off in 1950 and are not likely to continue if the US is in difficult economic straits. "The Philippines has a date with the wolf in 1950!" is the way one obsever has put it.

China's Basic Problems

Gerald F. Winfield*

(Reprinted From Foreign Policy Reports)

POLITICAL power in China is in the midst of an enormous shift that demands drastic re-examination of American policy. In that re-examination it is important to bear in mind the basic material, social and economic factors that determine the standard of living of the Chinese people and will influence the trend it will take. These factors suggest problems that will confront any Chinese government. Progress toward their solution will in large measure determine the survival of any government. Here is presented a thumbnail sketch of these basic problems.

The standard of living of a people is set by the total productivity permitted by their natural resources, technological development, and social and economic organization in relation to the total number of people to be supplied. The way in which the benefits of that standard of living are shared will, in turn, depend on such factors as ownership of property, type of government, the legal system, and the type of social organization.

Low Standard Of Living

The basic cruel fact about the Chinese standard of living for the great majority is that it is extremely low. Why is this so? The fundamental cause is overpopulation in relation to a limited productive land area and largely prescientific methods of production. These conditions are further exaggerated by a conservative cultural climate that proved useful in ages past, but is now inadequate to deal with modern needs.

The territory of China is vast, with 3.3 million square miles, more than 300,000 square miles larger than the continental United States. Yet the interior two-thirds is so high, so dry, so rugged, that most of the population lives in a coastal strip not more than 1,000 miles deep and equaling only 43 percent of the area of the United States. Even this agricultural portion of China is so rugged that only 27 percent of it can be cultivated.

No one really knows how many Chinese there are, but there seems little doubt that there are between 450 and 500 million. This huge population, except for a few millions, lives in the coastal strip that is called agricultural China, and 80 percent of them depend on the land as their principal means of production. There are only about 236 million acres of land under cultivation, as compared with 365 million acres under the plow in the United States.

This paucity of arable soil nas caused an overwhelming pressure of population on the land. An average of approximately 1,500 persons actually live on every square mile of cultivated land—in many localities the population density far exceeds this average to balance the places where it falls below. The farm population has been squeezed into every little valley, up the slopes of every mountain or hill where any soil can be found, and onto marginal lands where scanty and erratic rainfall is a constant hazard. This process has caused a modification of the terrain greater than that of any other area of equal size in the world. Nearly half the land under cultivation is irrigated; about a quarter is terraced.

Agrarian Problems

Chinese agriculture, although a prescientific hoe-culture, is surprisingly efficient in terms of yields per acre. Yield of the basic grains is actually higher in China than in the United States. China produces an average of 67 bushels of rice per acre as compared with our 47 bushels, and 16 bushels of wheat to our 14. We produce 25 bushels of corn to China's 21, and 177 pounds of cotton lint to China's 168. This is an excellent record for an agricultural system that has been established for thousands of years and has had no major changes for centuries.

The average Chinese farm is 4.18 acres; the average American farm, 157 acres. On the Chinese farm 6.2 people live, while only 4.2 live on the American farm. There are 15.7 acres of land in crop for every person living on the American farm, but in China there is only .6 of an acre. On his tiny farm, the Chinese must product three-quarters of the food he consumes, his fuel and fodder, and enough cash crop to pay his taxes and purchase the things he must buy.

But if the average farm is only four acres (and 65 percent of all farms are smaller than average) surely there are a few large farms. Of the farms surveyed in the largest and most reliable study made thus far, about 7 percent were called "very large farms"—yet the average size of these very large farms was only 13 acres. By American standards there are no large farms in China.

It is not easy to state the value of Chinese farm production in terms of currency. It is more meaningful to calculate production in "grain equivalent," a method of agricultural economists by which everything is given a value in terms of grain rather than money. This method is particularly applicable to China, where for ages stored grain has been the real measure of wealth.

Production for the entire farm population averages 980 pounds of grain equivalent. The average productive capacity of the farming people of China amounts to only 15 or 16 bushels of grain per person per year. In terms of labor, one adult male working one year on a Chinese farm produces an average of 3,080 pounds of grain. In the United States, one man working a year produces 44,000 pounds, over 14 times as much.

The production per adult made on "very large farms" averaging 13 acres is just double the production on the average farm, or 6,160 pounds. Even with present methods of cultivation and without any improvements in fertilizers, strains of seed, or use of insecticides, the production per man could be doubled if the farm size were to be increased from 4 to 13 acres. A major reason why the Chinese farmer's production per man is low is because China is over-populated.

Fragmented Holdings

Not only are the vast majority of Chinese farms too small to provide an economic use of the work available from the farm families, but even these small farms are fragmented into many fields frequently separated by considerable distances. This has come about as a result of inheritance which divides the land among all the sons. With large families it does not take many generations for even a large farm to be split and fragmented into the tiny holdings that are typical in China.

What about land ownership? How accurate is the picture many Americans have that a large share of the land is owned by a small group of people, even though at the operational level farms are admittedly too small?

The concentration of land in the hands of a few has been greatly exaggerated. The study cited above showed that just before the outbreak of the war with Japan only 28.7 percent of the land in China was rented. The proportion rented was 12.7 percent in the dry North and 40.3 percent in the wet South. The Szechuen rice area had the highest proportion with 49.1 percent of the land rented. Although there are areas in China where the proportion of land rented is high, the percentage for the whole country is no greater than in the United States where in 1940, 29.4 percent of the land area was cultivated by tenants,

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28.3 percent by part owners, and only 42.3 percent by owners and managers. The proportion of farmers who are tenants is also lower than all the talk of tenantry would lead one to expect. In 1937 only 30 percent of farmers were tenants, 24 percent were part owners and 46 percent were full owners of the land they cultivated.*

The result of this situation is grinding poverty for the vast majority of all rural folk. Food alone accounts for about 60 percent of the value of all goods consumed by the rural population of China. Rent, clothing, fuel, and light represent an additional 24 percent. These five items compose 84 percent of rural Chinese living standards, a fact which means that the rural population lives just at the subsistence level.

Problems Of City Dwellers

The great majority of the more than 100 million city people, like those in the country, are poor. A family of four to six lives huddled up in one or two rooms, with from four to ten families sharing a single courtyard.

Sanitary conditions are primitive. For the women of the poor families living in a single courtyard in North China cities there is a single toilet of the most archaic sort. The men use nearby public latrines, most of which are equally primitive and unsanitary. There is no such thing as a family bathroom, and 60 or 70 percent of the city dwellers can afford no more than two or three baths a year at one of the cheaper public bathhouses.

The majority of city dwellers depend on trade for their livelihood. Ninety-five percent of business is still done by the old type shop handling one class of commodity, grouped together on one street and organized into guilds. City streets are called Silk, Fur, Tea, Pottery, Iron, Medicine, and so on, representing both the business and the guild.

Finance has been a major source of livelihood, from the large modern banks which before the war were beginning to stabilize the economic life of China to pawnshops where loans are made against every conceivable kind of property. In every city there is a large group that makes its living from government—city, county, provincial and national. In recent years the professions have begun to grow.

While the cities have modern factories of one kind or another—cotton mills, machine shops, flour mills and auto repair shops—well over 90 percent of China's industrial production still is the result of pre-machine-age methods. Blacksmiths and coopers make wooden tubs and water buckets. Iron workers hammer out tools for the farmer and city worker. Cabinetmakers turn out furniture, from exquisitely carved jade inlaid treasures to crude stools and tables. There are silversmiths, tailors, jade carvers, jewelers, glassmakers and glassworkers. There are stonecutters and stonemasons, brickmasons and carpenters, who build humble homes or fine temples.

Low Standards

All this poverty of city and country folk has its results in low standards of health and a low level of formal education. With a crude death rate of about 30 per thousand, China has the highest death rate of any large nation. Next to it comes British India with a death rate of 24.9 in 1931, followed by the Soviet Union with a 1928 rate of 18.8 Then comes Japan with 18.2 and France with 16.3. At the bottom of the list with the lowest death rates are the United States with 11.3 and Australia with only 8.7. Along with this high crude death rate China has a high infant mortality rate and a high birth rate.

Learning and the scholar have long been venerated in China, yet if the ability to read and write a simple letter is taken as the measure of literacy, between 75 and 80 percent of Chinese over 7 years of age are illiterate. Even so there are upwards of 100 million who can read and write, and the illiterates know a great deal about China's history from the storytellers and the theater and participation in the traditional culture. One of the remarkable achievements of the past 10 years has been the growth of popular and formal education at all levels. In spite of the fact that the college population has increased from a little over 40,000 to better than 120,000 in these years, the total number of college-trained people that China has to man its huge society with modern leadership probably does not exceed 250,000.

The basic task confronting any government that would stay in power in China is to foster conditions that can result in a vast interrelated attack on the problem of increasing production so as to raise standards of living. The foundation of such a program must be to improve agriculture. The principal measures required are: 1) to increase production per acre to at least double present levels by the introduction of scientific methods including widespread use of chemical fertilizers coupled with larger quantities of organic fertilizers, improved strains of seeds, control of insect and plant diseases, protection of animals from disease, better methods of irrigation, improved plowing, harvesting and threshing, and so forth; 2) to bring more land under cultivation by reclamation and extensive irrigation programs, and the better use of hillsides and waste lands through forestry; 3) to shift at least half of the present farm population off the land and into other productive activities so that farm sizes can approximate 13 acres.

Industrial Activity

The population displaced from the land plus the natural population increase that occurs during the period of transition from an agricultural to an industrial economy must be put to work in vastly expanded industrial activity. To accomplish this the following developments must take place: 1) fisheries must be vastly expanded to bring from the sea many times the tonnage of fish now used for food and industrial raw materials; 2) mineral output must be increased from ten to a thousand times the present rate to provide industrial raw material and energy; 3) transportation facilities must be multiplied to ensure quick and inexpensive movement of goods throughout China's vast territory; 4) the output of industry must be increased to hundreds of times its present volume; and 5) the number of people engaged in modern personal services must be expanded to provide adequate facilities in the fields of medicine, dentistry, nursing, teaching, writing, productive art, scientific research, and legal practice. A prerequisite of this industrialization program is the accumulation of capital necessary to construct an industrial plant as large and as productive as that of the United States in 1929 and of technical knowledge to build and operate such a plant.

Another basic problem is the development of a medical-health program that can prevent the population from expanding more than one-third beyond its present size during the period of transition so that gains in productivity can raise standards of living and not be absorbed by population increase. To accomplish this the medical-health program must seek to reduce births as rapidly as it reduces deaths. The population would thus be kept within a total figure of 650 million. To accomplish all these undertakings a vast and effective program of education at all levels must be successfully carried out.

Assuming that all of these prodigious changes can be brought about in the course of the next 50 years what would happen to the standard of living? The average income per person would rise 600 percent to equal about $130 per person per year, or about one-fifth the average standard of living that Americans enjoyed in 1929.

Does China have the natural resources for such a program? We

*Dr. Winfield's discussion of China's land tenancy problem in terms of comparable figures in the US is not entirely valid. To say that land tenancy in China is no more prevalent, and therefore presumably no worse, than in the US is misleading because it fails to take into account the conditions surrounding land tenancy in the two countries: i.e., the exorbitant taxation, usurious interest rates, high rents, unprotected tenancy rights and other forms of exploitation in China, as against the increasing amount of attention paid to such problems in the American rural economy. One statistical indication of the differences in tenancy trends in the two countries is that while the number of tenant farmers in America has declined from 43 percent in 1935 to 27 percent in 1947, an investigation conducted by the University of Nanking in four provinces in China showed that there was a 7 percent possibility for a farm laborer to become a tenant farmer, a 1.6 possibility for a tenant farmer to become a part owner, and only a 0.6 possibility for a part owner ever to become a full owner.—Editor.

have already seen that its agricultural land base is restricted by climate and topography. Its industrial resources are only reasonably good. Its estimated coal reserves amount to one-fourth of a trillion tons, placing it fourth among the nations. (The United States is first with 3.5 trillion tons.)

China has little or no known oil reserves. It has limited high-grade iron reserves, is short of copper, but has outstanding quantities of tungsten and an excellent supply of tin. It has a bountiful supply of antimony and plenty of sulphur. Its potential water power is one of its great resources, but it is severely limited in lumber and wood fibers.

Although the description of China as a geographic area endowed with tremendous mineral resources has been frequently exaggerated, its total natural resources appear sufficient to supply raw materials for development of an industrial plant as large as that of the United States in 1929.

It is quite obvious that it will not be easy to create conditions under which all these changes can be carried out. Today this is the more difficult because China is exhausted by the disruptions and destruction of nine years of international and three years of civil war. While in spite of the turmoil that grips that unhappy country some of these constructive processes are now at work, they are still much too few and too scattered to solve the vast problems that have been outlined.

Peace And Unification

Before any government in China can get ahead with the job of trying to raise standards of living, it must achieve peace—not only a cessation of the civil war, but a mopping up of the numerous bands of bandits that will be left in the countryside. For the most rapid progress the country must be unified so that it can begin to draw on all its varied resources. A stable currency must be re-established so that confidence will be restored and long disrupted trade can flow again. China will have to attract large sums of outside capital if it is to build an industrial plant large enough and quickly enough to break away from the drag of its expanding population and really raise standards of living. Any government, to be long successful, will therefore have to renew normal economic and political relations with the rest of the world and will have to create conditions that will make outside capital willing to take the risks of coming to China. Finally, China must have the active technical co-operation and assistance of the more advanced nations.

These, then, are some of the basic problems that must be solved if China is to emerge from the vicious cycle of poverty and difficulty that now grips it and start the slow complicated process of raising the standards of living of its people. On its success or failure will depend much of the world's history in the next century.

The Week's Business

THE temporary lull in the Shanghai economic front came to an end on May 14 when financial quotations and commodity prices started to increase once again. The immediate cause for this firm trend was the announcement on May 13 that the Central Bank of China would quote silver dollar rates daily beginning May 16. This decision was prompted by the fact that the black market rate had increased to double the official rate of GY4,000,000 and the Central Bank was losing money by paying out silver dollars to the commercial banks at the official rate.

Because of the rate increases following this move, however, the local financial authorities met again on May 16 and cancelled the action, but at the same time, it was decided not to pay out any more silver dollars to the commercial banks at the official rate of GY4,000,000. Meanwhile, the silver dollar rate rose to GY8,000,000 and later to GY10,000,000.

Another factor which has undoubtedly helped push up the rates was the sudden demand for gold and silver dollars by many people who were preparing to leave Shanghai. It was reported that many of these people obtained large amounts of cash notes from the Central Bank and bought gold at any price.

The fundamental cause of the upward trend, of course, was still inflation. Although no figure is available at the present time regarding the amount of note issue, the fact that bank orders in denominations of GY10,000,000 are now being issued by the Central Bank of China indicates the degree of inflation. Furthermore, more reports are being received that Gold Yuan notes are no longer being used as a medium of exchange in many of the Southwest provinces where the Nationalist troops are still in control.

Prices of commodities increased also, but not as much as those of financial articles as there is little demand for them owing to the decision of the local authorities to requisition many items and the uncertainty surrounding the future status of commodities after the close of the present military operations.

However, the price of rice increased by 60 percent during the period from May 14 to 18. In terms of silver, the price of rice increased also. While it took six to seven dollars to buy one picul of rice on May 13, it took as many as 10 to 11 on May 18. Meanwhile, the farmers now prefer gold to silver for their rice. It was reported that one ounce of gold can purchase five piculs of rice.

Prices of other foodstuffs, such as wheatflour and edible oil increased also. But other commodities found few buyers.

Many of the factories have suspended operations during the past week, although the Central Bank of China agreed to extend loans to the managements to help them tide over their financial difficulties. In many cases, the workers continued to receive their pay but were asked not to come to work as the factories wished to avoid such expenses as rice for the workers, electric power, etc., which they would have to pay if operations were continued.

The same situation holds true with regard to many banks. Around 30 banks have virtually suspended business, although they still keep their doors open. In at least one large commercial bank, the staff members were asked to come to work every other day. In this way, the bank will save money by having to provide meats for only half of their staff members each day.

In most offices, there is little work to do, and attention is centered on what the future prospects will be. Information about business conditions in the liberated areas is eagerly sought after but very little is known here so far. Travellers from Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang and other cities along the Nanking-Shanghai Railway have brought encouraging news, and it is reported that factories, especially in Wusih, have resumed operations and that workers are receiving practically the same wages as before.

In Wusih, one ounce of gold is changeable for 50 silver dollars, and in Soochow it is worth 55 silver dollars. The US dollar rate is about the same as in Shanghai, with US$10 bringing nine silver dollars in Soochow. The price of pork was fixed by the Communist authorities at $66 *Jen Min Pao* per catty, but the black market rate was as high as $160. The staff members of the Soochow Municipal Government receive two *sen* (10 *sen* equals one *tou* and 10 *sen* equals one picul) of rice as salary.

With war on the doorsteps of Shanghai, this city of 6,000,000 people has been cut off from the outside world by land. The Nanking-Shanghai and Shanghai-Hangchow Railways suspended operations as from the early part of this week. Although fighting is reported to be in progress near Woosung, mouth of the Whangpoo River, and near Lunghwa, the airfield, neither shipping nor aviation lines have yet been completely cut off.

The following list gives the quotations of some of the leading commodities traded in Shanghai on May 11 and 18:

	May 11 GY	May 18 GY
Gold	220,000,000	620,000,000
US Dollar	4,000,000	12,500,000
Clearance Certificate	1,910,000	2,900,000
Silver Dollar	4,000,000	4,000,000
20's Yarn	462,000,000	1,270,000,000
Rice	37,000,000	74,000,000

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Battle For Shanghai Begins As Reds Take Hankow, Enter Fukien

THE most important developments in the war situation during the past week were the fall of Hankow into Communist hands, the beginning of the battle for Shanghai and the reported Communist penetration into northern Fukien. The Nationalists evacuated the Wuhan area of Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang in Hupeh province on May 15 for "tactical reasons" and the vanguards of the Communists entered the city of Hankow on the afternoon of May 16. The headquarters of General Pai Chung-hsi, Nationalist Commander-in-Chief in Central China, has already moved to Hengyang, a strategically-located town in southern Hunan on the Canton-Hankow Railway. A field command is expected to be set up at Changsha, capital of Hunan.

According to competent military observers, the Communist occupation of Hankow presents a series of problems for the Nationalists. The Canton-Hankow railway is now under constant danger of being disrupted by the Communists. The two rich provinces of Hunan and Szechuen, well-known to be China's rice belt, are trembling under impending Communist attacks. In addition, with the loss of Hankow, the situation in Kiangsi is highly critical, because the Communists have already overrun a large portion of the province along the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway.

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Battle For Shanghai

THE battle for Shanghai began on the night of May 13 when Government garrisons guarding positions at Kunshan, Taichang and Kiating, key points on the outer rim of Shanghai, moved voluntarily to the second line of defense. Since overland communication between Shanghai and the outside world has already been cut off, the Communists centered their attention on the remaining two links by air and by sea. With this aim, they made repeated determined thrusts against Woosung, Shanghai's outlet to sea, and against the airports at Hungjao. Fighting near Woosung is reported to have been particularly bloody during the past several days, with Yuehpu, Yanghang and Liuhang as the centers of the fighting. So far, Woosung still remains in the hands of the Nationalists.

According to war bulletins issued by the Shanghai Defense Headquarters, two battalions of Red troops launched probing attacks May 16 on Chipao, 12 kilometers southwest of Shanghai, while another Red unit tried to infiltrate into Nanyuan, north of the Hungjao airfield. But the Red invaders were said to have been repulsed.

On the Pootung side, the Reds penetrated into Nanhwei from Fengsien and are now reported to be marching toward Chowpu.

Information on the situation in northern Fukien is very scanty. According to Chinese press reports, several districts there have been overrun by Communist units together with local Communist guerrillas. Several army groups of the Government which originally were stationed along the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway in Kiangsi have already been rushed to northern Fukien to strengthen the Nationalist position.

Both army and Government leaders in Shanghai have reiterated their determination and their ability to defend Shanghai. However, as a precautionary measure, all Central Government organizations now functioning in Shanghai were ordered on May 11 to evacuate the city within two weeks by the Political Council of General Tang En-po's headquarters, which also ordered the Central Bank not to pay any money to any of these organizations which remain beyond the designated date.

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US Aid

A SPOKESMAN for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs told a press conference that the Nationalist Government at Canton is prepared to seek further American economic aid at the appropriate time. He explained that this request would be made in accordance with the Government's policy of seeking all forms of aid from friendly nations.

Figures on the amount of American aid to China vary. On May 15, the Commerce Department of the United States Government announced that total "utilized" grants and credits to Nationalist China between July 1, 1945 and December 31, 1948 were US$1,643,000,000. It explained that the term "utilized" means aid rendered. The Commerce Department total differs from the State Department's total of slightly over US$2,000,000,000 and Chinese Embassy figures of US$1,709,000,000. In all statistics, tables giving the amount of China aid vary according to book-keeping procedures and financial interpretations of disputed charges. Commerce Department officials stressed that valuations meant aid landed and delivered in China or money actually received by the Chinese Government.

Although the Commerce Department figures covered the period through Dec. 31, 1948 only, a reliable source estimated military aid delivered to China during the first quarter of 1949 approximated US$15,000,000. That would bring deliveries through March 31, 1949 to US$87,000,000 of the US$125,000,000 set aside by Congress for military aid from the total of US$400,000,000 authorized under the 1948 China aid act.

Meanwhile, Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador in Washington disclosed that China had already appealed to the United States to sponsor an Asiatic alliance similar to the Atlantic pact to halt Communism in the Orient.

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Japanese Reparations

AS a new step toward restoring self-support for the Japanese, the United States on May 12 abruptly called off further deliveries of reparations by Japan. An order issued by the US Government to General Douglas MacArthur ended preliminary transfers of machine tools and other industrial equipment which have been turned over to four of the wartime Pacific allies over the past two years. Frank R. McCoy, the American representative, told the Far Eastern Commission that the United States will oppose any proposal to revive reparation payments. It can block action on any such proposal with a veto. McCoy said that Japan "will require all the resources at its disposal" to reduce its dependence on American aid without the drag of making further war damage payments. Neither Japan nor the United States, he declared, can wait further for Pacific nations to make up their minds on how much reparations Japan can pay and how deliveries should be shared.

Washington's decision was bitterly resented by China and the Philippines. The Chinese Mission in Tokyo in a public statement pointed out that all of Japan's aircraft plants, private munitions plants and auxiliary war potential industries still are untouched. A spokesman of the mission said: "The whole reparations program is derived from the war obligations borne by Japan wherewith the Allied nations have every logical claim for war losses and devastation. The final decision regarding reparations must be vested in the Far Eastern Commission where all Allied nations are represented."

Indignation also ran high in the Philippines. The *Manila Chronicle* said the latest move of the United States to spare Japan the ordeal of paying further reparations places Japan in a position of advantage over the rest of the Far East. The editorial continued: "Fear that resurgent Japan arouses in the hearts of her former victims is a real fear and is based on instinctive knowledge that Japan is out to take advantage of power struggles to serve herself and nobody else."

Comment In Chinese Magazines

Newsland

THE decision of the Chinese Nationalists to defend Shanghai at all costs is viewed by the *Newsland* magazine of May 10 as part of the Nationalists' plan for holding a series of bridgeheads on the China coast pending future developments in the world situation. According to the magazine, the present policy of the Nationalists is one of "waiting" and "enduring."

"With regard to the China problem," the magazine writes, "both Great Britain and the United States seem to believe that it would be difficult for the Kuomintang Government to prevent the Communists from crossing the Yangtze (*Two lines deleted by censor.—Editor.*) In other words, taking the world political situation as a whole, they are of the opinion that the best course for them to follow under present conditions is to wait (*Two lines deleted by censor.—Editor.*) When peace talks were still in progress, they hoped that China would be divided in two—a Nationalist China in the south and a Communist China in the north with the Yangtze River as a natural frontier . . .

"Looking at the war in China from an international point of view, both the Americans and British think they will have little difficulty in launching a counter-offensive on the continent of Asia when the time is ripe for such an action. British and American military authorities believe that, (*Three lines deleted by censor.—Editor.*), it is still easy to destroy completely the Communist hold on China by making use of the latest methods of warfare in the course of the third world war. It is in anticipation of such a day that the Chinese Government has taken steps to withdraw to Taiwan and Kwangtung. . . ."

The magazine further points out that General Douglas MacArthur also hopes the Chinese Nationalists will hold on to the China coast. According to the magazine: "It is the General's view that the Chinese Government should by all means try to hold the coastal bridgeheads at Tsingtao, Shanghai, Amoy and Canton. At present, General MacArthur is in no position to take any direct action about the situation in China. Highly concerned over the China problem as he is, he can do nothing but wait. With the coastal bridgeheads firmly in the hands of the Chinese Government, he believes that the time will come when the forces of Communism will be driven out of Asia at a single stroke."

Therefore, it stands to reason, the paper continues, that "the Chinese Government has in mind such plans for keeping a number of important bridgeheads. Under these plans, the island of Taiwan will be turned into a base for the future revival of China, Canton will be transformed into the political center of China, Amoy will become the Government's defensive outpost, with Shanghai and Sian and Tsingtao as advance bases. The provinces of Szechuen, Kweichow, Yunnan and Kwangsi will become the advanced bases in the southwest.

"In order to be able to hold the coastal bridgeheads, it is necessary to obtain foreign aid by sea. Aside from the problem of providing food for the people, military supplies also are of great importance. In this respect, Taiwan will have to be the main source of manpower in addition to its role of supplier of fuel. Furthermore, comprehensive plans have been formulated by the Government about the supply of military material and equipment. As they can hardly be obtained from the southwest, they will have to come from overseas, by way of Taiwan. It is interesting to note that just beyond Taiwan we find the area under the control of General MacArthur. . . ."

Comment In US Magazines

The Nation

A survey of European non-Communist opinion on the Atlantic Pact carried in the March 19 issue of *The Nation* discloses that despite the fact that Western European countries have signed the pact, its merits are being widely questioned.

The article, written by J. Alvarez del Vayo, foreign editor of *The Nation*, says that in France, even the conservative Paris *Monde* has carried articles developing "the theory that Western Europe would be safer if it maintained its neutrality between the great American and Russian worlds—while trying constantly to lessen their antagonism—than if it intrusted its security to the illusory protection of the pact."

Other elements in France, del Vayo reports, are concerned about whether military aid will be forthcoming from the US, whose interests will predominate—America's or Europe's, and whether the question will split France internally.

"Above all," he says, "French critics believe that the West should have exhausted every possible means of reaching an agreement with the East before taking a step which may make the gulf between them unbridgeable . . . This view is constantly reiterated in the independent press. Writers point out that in other fields contact and collaboration continue. The successful outcome of tariff conversations between Moscow and London, the conclusion of a commercial treaty between London and Warsaw, trade negotiations now in progress between France and Eastern Europe—all prove that intercourse is not impossible."

"In Italy," del Vayo continues, "the pact is no less criticized in non-Communist circles than in France . . . The directorate of the right-wing Italian Socialist Party has declared itself against Italy's entry into the pact. Opposition was carried so far that Saragat and the other two right-wing Socialist ministers almost had to resign from the government . . .

"In the other Italian Socialist Party, which still retains the bulk of Socialist labor although it is no longer led by Petro Nenni, opposition to the pact extends to people who cannot possibly be called pro-Communist. One of its best minds, Riccardo Lombardi, writing in *Avanti*, has protested against the policy of shackling Italy to the pact and making it 'an American colony.'

"Other European countries are also divided . . . In Scandinavia enthusiasm for the Atlantic Pact is not so great as the adherence of Norway and the probable adherence of Denmark may have led Americans to believe. The figures of the vote taken in the Norwegian Labor Party congress called to pass upon the matter—429 votes in favor out of a total of 499—did not reveal the intense concern expressed during the debate that preceded the decision. In regard to Denmark, one should remember that as late as February 12, at an informal press conference in Copenhagen, the Danish Foreign Minister, Gustav Rasmussen, said very plainly that the United States was not serving the cause of world peace by insisting, as a condition of military aid, on the participation of Scandinavia in the Atlantic Pact.

"In Sweden the pact is viewed with an alarm which has expressed itself in the press, as well as in the speeches of Prime Minister Erlander and the discussions in the Riksdag. During the latest debate on February 9 only a few speakers, chiefly members of the liberal People's Party, favored siding with the West. Finland may be dismissed as a neutral on account of its difficult position, but the arguments of Prime Minister Fagerholm against the inclusion of Scandinavia represented the opinions of many Europeans that even if the pact appears necessary, its threat of military action ought not to have been brought to the frontiers of Russia."

What Chinese Papers Say

THE lifting of the Berlin blockade was hailed as a marked relaxation of the current tension between East and West while the recommendations made by the United States that Japan be allowed to participate in international conferences was denounced as a move that would do more harm than good as long as the Japanese Government still remains in the hands of militarists and reactionaries.

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Lifting Of Blockade

THE *Ta Kung Pao* regarded the lifting of the Berlin blockade as an outstanding contribution to improving strained world relations.

The paper wrote among other things: "The current lifting of the blockade does not merely benefit the inhabitants of a single city, a single district, but the people all over the world who have been laboring under anxiety and unrest have also been given cause for hope.... When it is seen that even such a complicated issue can finally be solved through negotiations, it should be obvious to all that there is really no need to resort to the use of armed force for the settlement of any disputes."

However, the paper warned against undue over-optimism about the whole situation, giving the reason as follows: "The Berlin issue is only a part of the German problem. The lifting of the Berlin blockade only removes one obstacle in the solution of the German problem, but does not settle the problem as a whole. If we study the matter in more detail, the 'Berlin crisis' was created by the policy of splitting up Germany. Without this policy, the Berlin issue or any other problem connected with Germany will not lead to a crisis. The remote causes leading to the Berlin blockade lay in the decision, at the London conference in March 1948, for the establishment of a West German State, the growing deterioration of the relationship between the East and the West, and the breakdown of the Four-Power control machinery. The more recent cause was the unilateral currency reform introduced in West Germany, so that the two currencies with their respective areas of circulation came to symbolize the official breaking up of Germany into two parts. Though the blockade has now been lifted, the causes of leading to the blockade have not been removed, and the old problems still exist."

* * *

Japan

THE same paper raised objections to the American proposal for allowing Japan to take part in world conferences. It said:

"It is true that the United States may have her own logic to follow: The Far Eastern Commission had decided that the Japan policy after her surrender should be in keeping with the objective of creating, as far and as soon as possible, a democratic and peaceful Japanese Government. Since the Peace Conference has so far not been successfully convened, and since the Japanese Government has already been reorganized and is supposed to be marching on the road to democracy, and is no longer the former militarist government, and is gradually being converted into one which meets the demands of the Far Eastern Commission decision, so it is time that Japan be given increasing direction of her own affairs.

"However, we would like to ask what amount of democratic education has been instilled into the Japanese people during these three odd years? As every one can see, the Tenno is still the idol of the people. Though the militarists are superficially out of the way, they are secretly getting ready to stage a come-back. And speaking of the present Yoshida government itself, what democratic and liberal element is there to speak of?"

What US Papers Say

A number of editorials in American papers expressed support of the State Department's policy toward China, declaring that further American aid to the KMT would be useless. Papers also discussed the effect in Japan of Chinese Red gains and the lifting of the Berlin blockade.

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No Haughty Withdrawal

SURVEYING the situation in China, The *Baltimore Sun* asserted: "As Nationalist China shrinks and Communist China expands, it is highly desirable that a certain minimum of relations shall be maintained with the latter. No good will be served by a haughty withdrawal."

The *San Francisco Chronicle* declared that "foes of our present policy make a continual outcry that the State Department has never had a policy in China," and observed: "This is a very wrong statement of the American position and therefore irresponsible misrepresentation and calumny of the State Department. American policy toward China has been to support the National Government, short of intervention. We have given that Government economic and military aid . . . which has not stopped the Chinese Communists. It seems clear that no amount of this kind of aid could stop them."

Japanese Reds

THE *New York Herald Tribune* showed signs of uneasiness over the possibility the Japanese Communists would make use of Chinese Communist successes to provoke trouble with America. It stated:

"The Communists in Japan are beginning to exploit the success of Chinese Reds and are doing so in a fashion that may prove extremely troublesome for the United States. According to our correspondent in Tokyo, Allen Raymond, Japanese Communists are sponsoring two associations designed to promote trade and friendship between Japan and Red China. Sponsorship as usual in such cases is partly concealed. The new Sino-Japanese Friendship Society for example was not organized at Communist party headquarters but in the conservative Industrial Club in Tokyo. But one of the organizers appearing at the Industrial Club, despite all the reasons he has given Japanese business men to dislike and fear him, was Sunzo Nozaka, one of the most astute and dangerous Communists to be found anywhere in Asia. He was tolerated at the Industrial Club because approximately half of Japanese trade before World War II was with other countries of East Asia and because revival of a healthy economy in Japan will be extremely difficult if normal trade channels with Red areas of China and Indo-China are not restored....

"The continued success of the Chinese Reds obviously makes it even more important than it has been in the past for the United States and other nations interested in preventing the spread of Communism in the Orient to open up new trade channels for the Japanese. For the present the Japanese can be maintained by American gifts but for long term, in a familiar phrase, they must export or die. If they cannot trade with non-Communist countries because of prejudice against Japanese goods, tariff barriers or other obstacles, their attention will be centered on areas of East Asia controlled by Communists."

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Revived Germany

THE *Evening Bulletin* of Providence, Rhode Island, in looking at the lifting of the Berlin blockade, stated:

"We hope that our statesmen, in trying immediately to offset the Russians, will not lose sight of the possibility that in another quarter of a century, a revived Germany may be the threat, not the Soviet Union. A situation is shaping up that smart Germans, by playing both ends against the middle, can exploit to redress war losses for their country."

The Review's English Lesson—LXXXIII

The Sum of the Parts

ENGLISH is not a pure language like Chinese. It has several different ancestors which themselves are not pure. Perhaps that is why it is so hard to learn English. As English comes from several sources, so you find different sets of rules for the parts of the language derived from the different sources. However, rules are very useful when learned as guides.

* * *

This week we are going to discuss a guide that can help you to increase your vocabulary and understanding. There is an elementary rule in mathematics that "the whole is equal to the sum of its parts." The meaning of a whole word is often equal to the combined meanings of its component parts. To give you an example in the Chinese, **tien hua**, or electric voice, means the telephone. **Tien pao**, or electric paper, is a telegraph. Now where did the words **telephone** and **telegraph** in English come from? You can see that, as in the Chinese, one part of each word is the same. Therefore, they must have similar meanings.

The modern English alphabet, on which the language is based, was developed from the Phoenician through the Greek and later the Latin. The two great early cultures in the history of written European languages were Greece and Rome. Greek and Roman scholars founded modern European learning. Medicine dates back to the Greek, Hippocrates; and European law is based on Roman law.

For centuries, European languages were considered vulgar (which they usually were) and unfit for scholars, who studied, lectured and wrote in Greek or Latin or both. When they found it necessary to introduce a new word into the world, they drew from Greek or Latin. This made it possible for scholars of all nations to communicate with each other in a universal language. It also made scientific English, in particular, a more **homogeneous** language. (**Homo**—similar; **hetero**—different.)

When a man invents a new process or instrument or discovers a new element, he still seeks a Greek or Latin name which will explain his machine. Thus when Marconi found a method of sending a written message quickly over a long distance by the use of wires, he named it "distance writing"—**telegraph.** Since then, the **tele** family has grown greatly with two of the younger members being **television**—"distance sight" and **Telephoto**—"distance photograph." **Photograph** comes from the Greek, too. **Photo** means light, and **graph**, we have learned, means drawing or writing. As there is a **tele** family, so there are generations of **graphs. Phono** means voice. You have a **telephone** and a **phonograph.**

* * *

DO we have to understand Greek and Latin, then, to understand English? Not at all. We do not have to have even a slight knowledge of Greek or Latin to understand words derived from those languages. If we can associate the word with its meaning, that is, after all, the important thing. It is much better to think of a telegraph as a telegraph than to translate the Greek to English and decide it is a machine that writes at a distance. When I think of the word **graph**, I think of a chart divided into squares with a jagged line on it recording something or other. If I associate a second meaning with it, I change the thought picture, as "dress" brings one idea to mind, and "green dress" modifies the idea.

A **phonograph** is made by a needle cutting a jagged groove into a wax disc to record a voice pattern. A **seismograph** records a pattern of movement of earth tremors. A **photograph** is a record of a light pattern made by rays of varying light intensity causing a chemical reaction on a treated background. You need only understand the meaning of the word itself, and the separate ideas of the parts. With a handful of word parts, you can build any number of words.

We shall take one hand full of noun parts—**graph** (or **gram**), **phone, vision, photo, type;** and in the other hand we shall take adjective parts—**tele, photo, phono, video, gramo, radio.** Now put them together, like the green dress, and see how many words you can recognize. What do the words mean, and more important, why do they mean that?

* * *

I HAVE another exercise for you. I have chosen 20 words. Each word contains part of the previous word and part of the next, so that as you find each word, you have the key to the next. I shall start you off with the first half of the first word and then give you definitions of each of the 20 words.

1. **monolith**	11. **subprefect**
2. **lithograph**	12. **submarine**
3. **autograph**	13. **acquamarine**
4. **automobile**	14. **aqueduct**
5. **immobile**	15. **conduct**
6. **immature**	16. **converge**
7. **premature**	17. **diverge**
8. **prejudice**	18. **diffuse**
9. **judicature**	19. **fusillade**
10. **prefecture**	20. **accolade**

The first word begins with the combination **mono,** meaning "one." The word means a single stone monument. 2) means a carving in stone for the purpose of printing; 3) a signature, or self writing; 4) a vehicle which moves itself; 5) unable to move; 6) not adult; 7) before full growth has been attained; 8) a decision made before full study of the facts; 9) a court of justice; 10) the office of a public official in charge of a department; 11) the assistant to the public official; 12) under the sea; 13) a semi-precious stone; 14) a channel for water; 15) to guide; 16) to go toward; 17) to separate; 18) to spread out; 19) a volley of shots fired together; 20) a tap on the shoulder, used by kings to bestow the title of knight, and giving honor.

Don't be afraid to use a dictionary with this exercise. When you find the word you want, look at the words around it and see how its parts are used to form other words. Study the word as a whole, then dissect it and study the pieces. Thus, by learning the meanings of word parts, you can increase your vocabulary by multiplication, rather than by simple addition.

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